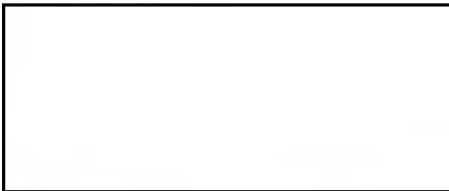
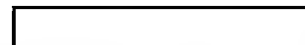


TOP SECRET

25X1



17 January 1962



25X1

Copy No. C 87

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



25X1

TOP SECRET

25X1

Approved For Release 2002/05/13 : CIA-RDP79T00975A006100460001-3

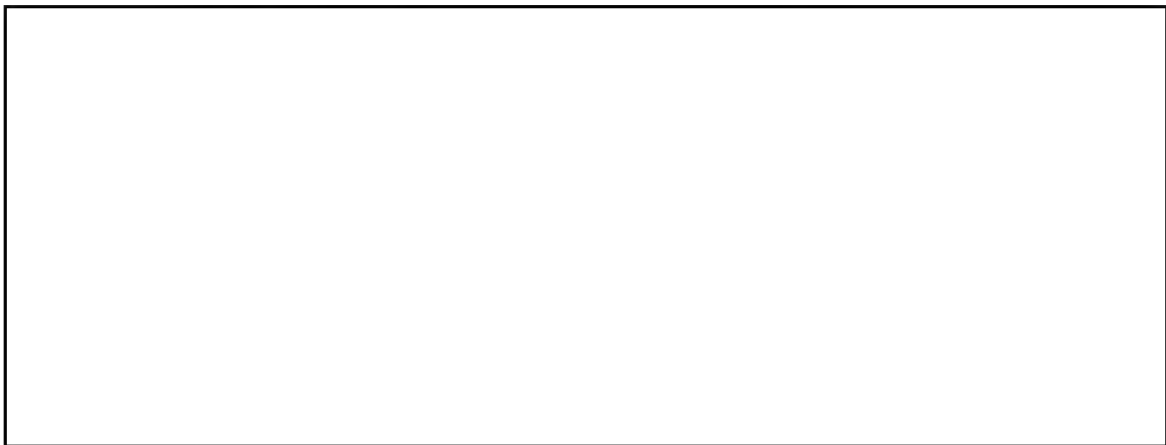
Approved For Release 2002/05/13 : CIA-RDP79T00975A006100460001-3

17 January 1962

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CONTENTS

25X1



4. Ecuador: President Arosemena may face early ouster unless he bows to military and political pressure for change in his pro-leftist, pro-Cuban policies. (*Page ii*)
5. Dominican Republic (*Page iii*)

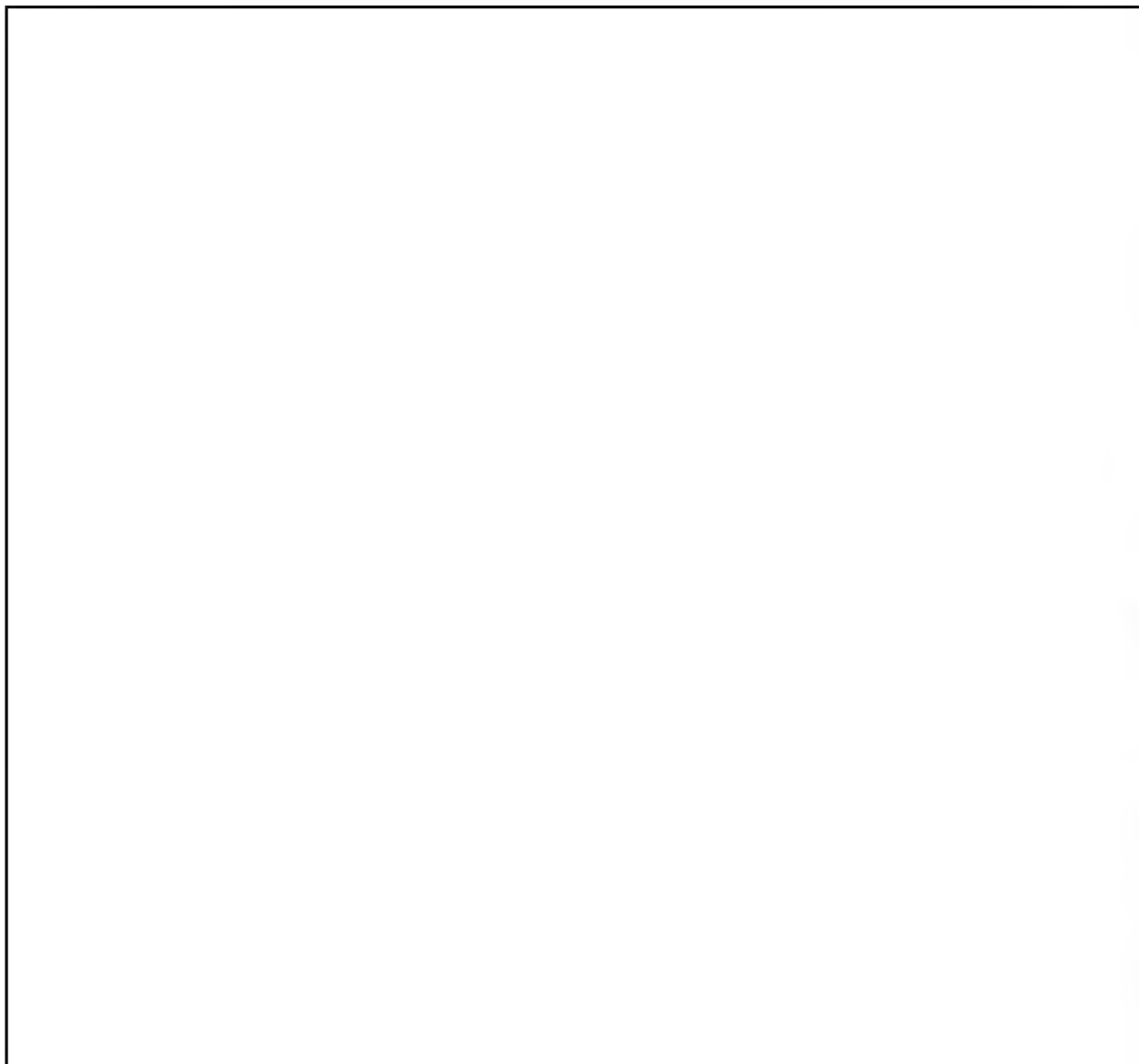


CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

17 January 1962

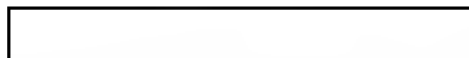
DAILY BRIEF

25X1



1

25X1



25X1



***Ecuador:** The determination of Ecuador's military chiefs and certain cabinet ministers to force a change in President Arosemena's pro-leftist, pro-Cuban policies apparently has neared the point of action. [REDACTED]

25X1

25X1

[REDACTED] the heads of the three armed services, the foreign minister, defense minister, and other cabinet members have prepared an ultimatum to Arosemena-- [REDACTED] it was scheduled for delivery yesterday--demanding a break in relations with Cuba, the removal of leftists from government positions, and other policy changes. If Arosemena refuses to

25X1

17 Jan 62

DAILY BRIEF

ii

25X1



comply, he reportedly will be ousted. According to a plan previously reported under consideration, Arosemena would be declared physically incapable of fulfilling his duties because of alcoholism, and would be replaced by his constitutional successor, Vice President Reinaldo Varea. Varea, a former military officer associated with several political movements and unsuccessful coups in the past, is considered a middle-of-the-road politician, generally friendly toward the US.

Popular disillusionment with Arosemena has mounted steadily since shortly after he took office this past November, and a change in government now would probably enjoy majority popular support. Indications of this are seen in the recent anti-Communist demonstrations in Quito and other cities, and in the growing public demand for action against Cuba. The armed forces are believed capable of handling the leftist-provoked outbreaks of violence likely to follow an Arosemena ouster.

25X1

25X1

***Dominican Republic:** (Information as of 0400 EST) A new seven-man civilian-military Council of State was installed late yesterday, replacing the 16-day-old completely civilian Council of State headed by President Joaquin Balaguer. Announcements from Santo Domingo state that Balaguer "resigned," but the circumstances of the change indicate that he and other council members were forced out by direct military pressure. The change in regime came as tensions mounted in the country yesterday following an afternoon incident when Dominican Air Force tank crews opened fire on a crowd--several of whom were killed and others wounded--which had assembled to hear demands by spokesmen of the National Civic Union (UCN) for the immediate resignation of Balaguer.

The four civilian members of the new Council--who include two from the old Council--are all believed to be pro-US political

17 Jan 62

DAILY BRIEF

iii

25X1

moderates. General Rafael Rodriguez Echevarria, who has been the dominant military figure in the country since last November, is not listed as a Council member, but is probably the man behind the government change. Rodriguez had recently claimed that the UCN, which was the most influential political group in the old Council, was coming under increasing Communist influence, and on 14 January he reportedly threatened a military takeover.

25X6

UCN and other opposition elements are certain to react strongly to yesterday's events. The UCN has already labeled the change a coup d'etat. Further violence is likely.

17 Jan 62

DAILY BRIEF

iv

 25X1

Dominican Republic (Information as of 0400 EST)

The announcements from Santo Domingo--which say the new Council will stay in office until February 1963--have not named anyone as head of the new Council of State. The two civilian holdovers from the old Council are Antonio Imbert and Luis Amiano Tio, [REDACTED]

25X1

[REDACTED] The other two civilians are Huberto Bogar and Armando Oscar Pacheco, both of whom held government posts under the late dictator.

The ranking military representative in the new Council is Rear Admiral Enrique Valdez Vidaurre, the Chief of Naval operations. Valdes was recently described as obsessed with the idea that there might be an attempt at a Communist takeover. The other two military members on the Council are Army Colonel Ney Rafeal Nivar Seixas and Air Force Major Welfredo Medina Antalio. The armed forces had been placed on an alert status early on 16 January, possibly in a move by General Rodriguez to prepare them for a possible takeover.

Spokesmen for the National Civic Union (UCN) have already claimed that all UCN members who are in government posts will resign. Some of them may refuse to do this, however; press reports quote the recently appointed Foreign Minister Antonio Bonillo Atilas, a prominent UCN member, as saying he has no present plans to quit.

Nonetheless it is probable that most Dominicans will regard the new regime as a military dictatorship and a regression toward Trujilloism. It is quite possible that the UCN will once again resort to a call for a general strike against the government. Communist sympathizers and pro-Castro elements in the extreme leftist 14 of June party would welcome any ensuing disorders as an opportunity for promoting anti-American sentiments and increasing their political strength. The dangers of further civilian violence may also increase the likelihood of plotting among military officers, a number of which are already known to be disgruntled with General Rodriguez because of his roughshod methods. [REDACTED]

25X6

25X6

THE PRESIDENT

The Vice President

Executive Offices of the White House

Special Counsel to the President

Military Representative of the President

The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

The Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

The Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

The National Security Agency

The Director

The United States Information Agency

The Director

The National Indications Center

The Director

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET